

RURAL DISTRICT OF WAYLAND

Norfolk

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

THE

REPORTS

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

AND

WATERWORKS ENGINEER

-----

1967



S T A F F

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Committees concerned with matters of Public Health

WATER AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

HOUSING COMMITTEE



Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health services of the district for the year 1967.

The Registrar General's mid year estimate of population was 20,680. There were 330 live births of which 16 were illegitimate. The adjusted birth rate is 17.0.

During the year there were 221 deaths. The adjusted death rate is 11.4.

The way we die is often a consequence of the way we live. This is shown in the recent statistics of the W.H.O. dealing with the ten leading causes of death in highly industrialised and in developing countries.

In a group of 23 mainly industrialised countries, nearly 70% of all deaths are due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, to cancer and accidents.

In a group of mainly developing countries, infectious and parasitic diseases rank as the principal cause of death. Chief among them are diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract which account for the majority of diagnosed deaths in most of the 17 countries studied by the W.H.O. in Africa, Southern and Central America and Asia.

Influenza and pneumonia form other important causes, as do accidents. I make no apology for coming back to the topic of smoking. Lung cancer caused through smoking is one of the great public health problems of our time and we are not doing enough to solve it.

The tobacco manufacturers may have made a serious tactical error when they failed to present to the Minister of Health an agreed plan to curb promotion, including gift coupons.

The proposed tar-free cigarettes may actually be more dangerous if, as some suspect, the carcinogen is in the gaseous or volatile component of cigarette smoke rather than the tar.

With much of the nicotine removed in the tar filter, the nicotine addict will smoke more cigarettes to obtain satisfaction, and thus inhale more carcinogen.

Air pollution, particularly from internal combustion engines, could not be blamed, as the sharp rise in mortality began before the use of the petrol engine and long before diesel fuel. Garage workers, traffic policemen and others who come into frequent contact with engine fumes showed no higher incidence, and the channel islands and Finland with very little air pollution showed the highest incidence in the world.

As the most recent report of the National Society for Clean Air has pointed out, and as has been known and accepted medically for many years, the most hazardous gaseous effluent from motor vehicles is carbon monoxide. There may be many others, but this one is known and can be dealt with.

Carbon monoxide is toxic because it combines readily with haemoglobin in the bloodstream in place of oxygen, producing early symptoms of headache, sickness and dizziness.

Other exhaust emissions, such as unburnt and cracked hydrocarbons, not only take part in photochemical smog reactions, but also have narcotic effects.

In 1965 petrol driven vehicles in Britain emitted five million tons of carbon monoxide into the atmosphere, which with the additional 80,000 tons from diesel driven vehicles, led to local concentrations in open streets which were much higher than the permitted industrial maximum for this narcotic and toxic gas.

Instances in London are given where, at pavement level, the carbon concentration reached 360 parts per million compared with 100 parts per million as an industrial maximum for an eight hour exposure. The recommended maximum in the U.S.A. is 50 parts per million.



Diesel engines only emit carbon monoxide when they smoke, but petrol engines exhaust gases always contain it. It is possible to cut vehicle exhaust pollutants down to half their present level simply by better engine design and by better carbonation. If this were done on new vehicles now, we might expect to see some improvement in the general situation in five or ten years time. Exhaust gas analysis and carburettor adjustment should be included in annual car tests.

At the moment no British petrol driven vehicle is clean enough to be sold in California. It seems probable that, in future, similar restrictions will be enforced in European countries.

The way is wide open for the establishment of European Standards and for ministerial action to limit this most serious aspect of vehicle air pollution.

Accidents in the home are the equivalent, in public health terms, of a major epidemic. Domestic accidents are a cause of death comparable in extent with tuberculosis, yet we respond to the threat of tuberculosis, however small, with far more vigour than we do to a comparable threat of accidental death or injury.

An example of the seriousness of accidents is afforded by Scotland. There the number of life years lost as a result of domestic accidents in 1959 was more than two and a half times the number lost through tuberculosis.

In Great Britain, for example, it was found in 1950 that 35,000 children per year under two years of age, or one in 40, received medical treatment for accidents.

In 1962, in England and Wales, 3,200 people died from falls in the home, 85 per cent of them were aged 65 years or more. Two thirds of them were women. Burns are another major cause of accidents. Poisoning stands third in importance as a cause of fatal domestic accidents in developed countries. Other potent sources of accidents include drowning, suffocation, firearms, electric tools (electric drills and kitchen mixers etc.) and broken glass. Injudicious drinking can be dangerous even in the home.

A study by a life insurance company of persons aged 15 to 64 who died in home accidents during 1964-65 showed that about a seventh of 537 males and a fifth of 310 females were found to have been drinking.

In some countries the law probably remains the community's most efficient weapon against accidents in the home, prescribing minimum safety standards for building materials and household equipment, and designing more general public health regulations to make the environment safe.

The capacity of the individual to estimate risks and behave accordingly can be improved by training. Teaching of homecraft could be extremely helpful in enabling adolescents to learn the hazards associated with running a household.

In many cases defective sight or hearing need to be corrected before training in the avoidance of accident risks can be attempted. Provision of spectacles and all-frequency hearing aids, and of facilities for surgical operations are essential.

The Health Visitor can play a vital role in pointing out hazards in the house and having them corrected.

While excitement follows on excitement as heart transplant succeeds heart transplant, some important triumphs are on the way in what we might begin to call conventional medicine, especially preventive medicine.

Injections of gamma globulin to prevent haemolytic diseases of the newborn is becoming a routine procedure. This method has been well proved in trials in centres in different parts of the world. British research in the Liverpool Medical School has made a major contribution to this.

Mumps vaccine, made from attenuated virus under trial in the United States, is claimed to give 95 per cent protection on challenge with natural mumps.

Rubella vaccine, also from an attenuated live virus, should soon be well on the way for general use.

The most unexpected development probably is the prospect of an antistreptococcal vaccine. It is hoped it might make an important contribution to solving the problem of rheumatic fever.

With the governments "Package" of cuts it was announced that the supply of milk to children in secondary schools would cease altogether,

The effect of this cut, in terms of total public expenditure, may seem trivial, but its social cost may well exceed that of any other item in the Package. Certainly it is a cut which will be received with concern by all who have studied the importance of milk in promoting the health and growth of children at school. For they regard the school milk scheme as a form of preventive medicine whose value, especially to those in early adolescence, is out of all proportion to its cost.

Professor John Yudkin, Professor of Nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College, London, is making a study of a group of children aged 11 in a London School, in what certainly cannot be described as a poor area. He had not only found that the dental health of children was better in those taking more milk, but there was also the suggestion, which he is seeking to confirm in a larger study, that those taking more milk were less frequently absent from school. But much the most interesting finding of his study related to the large number of children who have no breakfast, not even cornflakes, bread or toast. About one quarter of the boys and one third of the girls thus went as much as eighteen hours with no solid food in the period from their afternoon tea to the next day's lunch. The study made it clear that the nutritional state of the children would be even less satisfactory if they were also to be deprived of the possibility of obtaining milk at school.

Professor Yudkin says, "there are many ways in which children can obtain the diet necessary to promote health and proper growth, but the simplest and most economic way of ensuring this is to make certain they have a good supply of milk each day. My personal view is that the government's investment in school milk is paying excellent dividends."

The dividends increase with the size of family. The National Food Survey has demonstrated that in families with one child an average of 27 per cent of milk consumed per head is obtained through the welfare and school milk schemes. In families of 2, 3 and 4 children, the figures are 36, 40 and 47 per cent. For many poorer families, the welfare and school milk schemes undoubtedly provide much higher percentages of their total consumption.

The National Food Survey also provides statistical proof of the vital importance of milk as a source of protein and calcium to families with three or four children where, as in so many cases, the nutritional value of their diet falls below the recommended allowance.

In conclusion I gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance rendered to me by the Public Health Committee and have pleasure in expressing my thanks to all members of the department for their loyal and efficient service.

A. Afnan.



WAYLAND RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1967.

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	106,881
Estimated Resident Population	20,680
Rateable Value (1st April, 1967)	
Sum produced by a Penny Rate (1966-1967)	

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	161	153	314
Illegitimate	7	9	16
Totals	168	162	330

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population:	Crude	16.0
	Adjusted	17.0

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births: 6.07

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	168	162	330
Still	-	1	1
Totals	168	163	331



Table 5. INFANT DEATHS  
(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	4	5	9

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total = 27 (per 1,000 live births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 12

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 9.3

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 12

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 7    Females - 9    Total - 16    = 4.6% of Total Live Births.

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) = NIL

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = NIL

Table 8.     DEATHS (All ages)

Males	Females	Total
106	115	221

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population) = 10.7

Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population) = 11.4

Table 9.     CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Other infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	1	2	3
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Other disease of respiratory system	-	-	-
Gastritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
Accidents	1	-	1
Totals	4	5	9

Table 10.    NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATH RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR  
                  (According to Age Group)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	3	1	4
4 weeks and under 1 year	1	4	5
1 and under 5	-	-	-
5   "       "   15	-	1	1
15  "       "   25	1	1	2
25  "       "   35	2	1	3
35  "       "   45	3	1	4
45  "       "   55	9	3	12
55  "       "   65	17	15	32
65  "       "   75	28	26	54
75 and over	42	62	104
Totals	106	115	221

Table 11. CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	1	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	10	-	10
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	10	24
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	-	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	24	41
18. Coronary disease, angina	19	21	40
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
20. Other heart diseases	8	10	18
21. Other circulatory diseases	9	4	13
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	3	13	16
24. Bronchitis	7	2	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	8	16
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	4
34. All other accidents	2	3	5
35. Suicide	2	2	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	106	115	221



Table 12. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Estimated Population	20,680	20,643	20,190	20,050	19,660	20,040
Total Births	331	382	329	344	307	357
Total Deaths	221	223	217	199	228	228
Birth Rate (Crude)	16.0	18.2	16.2	17.2	15.6	17.7
Death Rate (Crude)	10.7	10.8	10.7	9.9	11.6	11.4
Infant Deaths	9	6	4	5	6	7
Infant Mortality Rate	27	16.12	12.1	14.5	19.5	19.8
Stillbirths	1	10	2	6	4	3
Stillbirth Rate	0.3	26.23	6.07	17.4	12.9	8.4

Table 13. NUMBERS OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65+	Age Unknown	TOTAL
Whooping Cough	1	1	2	1	2	9							16
Measles	10	12	18	20	22	62	11		2			2	159
Dysentery							1						1
Pneumonia								2		5	4	2	13
Infectious Hepatitis						1	1	1	2				5
TOTALS	11	13	20	21	24	72	13	3	4	5	4	4	194

Table 14. TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

YEAR	RESPIRATORY			OTHER			GRAND TOTAL
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	
1967	43	36	79	28	16	44	123
1966	43	37	80	27	16	43	123
1965	45	37	82	27	16	43	125
1964	48	37	85	27	16	43	128
1963	53	38	91	27	15	42	133
1962	52	40	92	29	18	47	139

Table 15. TETANUS IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960- 1963	Others under age 16	
PRIMARY	267	376	54	14	37	74	822
BOOSTER	15	139	223	56	205	450	1088
TOTALS	282	515	277	70	242	524	1910

Table 16. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-1963	Others under Age 16	
PRIMARY	267	375	54	13	30	38	777
BOOSTER	14	138	219	53	196	342	962
TOTALS	281	513	273	66	226	380	1739

Table 17. WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-1963	Others under Age 16	
PRIMARY	261	371	53	13	15	5	718
BOOSTER	12	126	208	48	68	20	482
TOTALS	273	497	261	61	83	25	1200

Table 18. SMALLPOX VACCINATION - Health Area 6.

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	NUMBERS VACCINATED	NUMBERS RE-VACCINATED
0-3 Months	8	
3-6 Months	1	
6-9 Months	7	
9-12 Months	3	
1 Year	226	
2-4	151	5
5-15	45	76
TOTALS	441	81

Table 19. ORAL POLIOMYELITIS - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-1963	Others under Age 16	
PRIMARY	239	390	60	20	27	8	744
BOOSTER	18	57	38	9	325	59	506
TOTALS	257	447	98	29	352	67	1250



## REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my seventeenth Annual Report, in respect of the year 1967, during which 2973 visits were made for all purposes.

In last years' Annual Report I was able to refer to the establishment, at the end of 1966, of a full meat inspection service, at the **five** slaughtering establishments conducted in strict conformity with the Meat Inspection Regulations.

This year it is gratifying to be able to report that, despite an increase in throughput of animals of over 9,000 and an increase in inspections of over 37,000 (for the whole District), one hundred per cent inspection was maintained throughout the year.

This result was made possible by the appointment, in June, of an additional Meat Inspector, to meet increased demands at Watton Abattoir, which also imposed an additional financial burden.

As in 1966, the meat inspection service and new sewerage schemes have taken up a very great deal of the Public Health Inspectors' time with the inevitable result that little progress has been possible with other important statutory duties. At the end of the year however the Council was considering policy in connection with management of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes and it was anticipated that the overall staffing problem would be resolved, in this context, early in 1968. (This has now been accomplished).

The following itemised report gives an outline of the years work in the Public Health Department:-

### INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The most pleasing item under this heading was that for eleven months of the year no action was necessary.

One case of Salmonella Typhimurium, involving an infant resident in the parish of Ovington, was investigated and appropriate advice given to contacts. No other case was notified and the patient was cleared by laboratory tests.

The only other matter calling for action concerned a case of infective hepatitis, the patient being a son of an employee at the Council's Waterworks at Old Buckenham.

In this instance the patient was isolated at his home, the father was excluded from work, as also was a second son who was employed in a local food shop. A third son, a butcher's assistant, employed in an adjoining District, was permitted to remain at work, by the Medical Officer of Health for that District, on condition that he lived at his place of employment.

### MEAT INSPECTION

The achievement of one hundred per cent inspection referred to in the preamble to this report is most gratifying and marks the end of a long chapter of effort and frustration for the Council and its officers, particularly in connection with the demands at Watton Abattoir. This result demonstrates the wisdom of the Council in appointing adequate staff and the efficiency of the team of six Meat Inspectors at Watton Abattoir, where the throughput of animals exceeded the 1966 figure by over 11,000 and the number of carcasses inspected increased by nearly 40,000 over the 1966 figure.

Comparison with the three preceding years is shown in the following table :-



Watton Abattoir

<u>Year</u>	<u>Animals Slaughtered</u>	<u>Carcases Inspected</u>	<u>Percentage Inspected</u>	<u>Inspection Staff</u>
1967	171,182	171,182	100%	( 5 for 6 months ( 6 for 6 months
1966	159,753	131,647	82.4% (77.07% stamped)	4
1965	128,440	95,059	74% (56.44% stamped)	( 2 for 3 months ( 3 for 9 months
1964	118,508	62,805	53% (about 30% stamped)	( 2 for 6 months ( 3 for 6 months

One suspected case of Anthrax, in a sheep, was notified from this abattoir, but was not confirmed by the Ministry Veterinary Officers.

From 29th September the Council agreed to longer hours of slaughtering, requested by the Abattoir owner, to accommodate increased throughput of animals.

The table following shows inspection achievement, with corresponding figures for previous years and gives details of incidence of disease and condemnations (for the whole District) :-

<u>Period Covered</u>		<u>Cattle</u>			<u>Sheep</u>				
<u>Year 1967.</u>		<u>Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sows</u>	<u>Boars</u>	<u>Totals</u>
		<u>Cows</u>			<u>Lambs</u>				
Killed ) 1967		3,797	1,670	225	12,222	164,479	11,240	3,172	196,805
" ) 1966		4,000	1,918	221	12,606	154,375	11,214	3,105	187,439
Inspected and ) 1967		3,797	1,670	225	12,222	164,479	11,240	3,172	196,805
stamped ) 1966		3,845	1,487	164	12,160	124,488	6,760	1,262	150,166
Inspected, )									
not stamped ) 1966		11	78	8	195	7,797	355	70	8,514
Totals	1967	3,797	1,670	225	12,222	164,479	11,240	3,172	196,805
inspected	1966	3,856	1,565	172	12,355	132,285	7,115	1,332	158,680
- do -	1965	3,897	267	189	9,042	100,255	3,735	819	118,204
- do -	1964	4,075	284	167	8,135	81,613	2,856	717	97,847
- do -	1963	4,904	461	212	7,650	70,779	4,067	923	88,996
- do -	1962	4,170	441	121	8,440	26,516	3,246	634	43,568
- do -	1961	2,844	583	154	9,319	14,271	1,537	226	28,934
- do -	1960	2,171	624	204	7,216	10,193	1,203	122	21,733

All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.

Whole carcasses condemned	7	56	21	58	549	164	6	861
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,267	513	21	904	28,371	1,755	41	32,872

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	3,530	46	22	3,599

Cysticercosis.

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	10
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<u>WEIGHT CONDEMNED</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Edible Offal	139,948 lbs.	127,575 lbs.
Meat	200,913 lbs.	135,850 lbs.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:	340,861 lbs.	263,425 lbs.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	152tons. 3cwts. 1qtr. 17lbs.	117tons. 12cwts. 1 lb.

All condemnations were by voluntary surrender.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

In general, the five slaughterhouses in the District were operated and maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Annual and routine inspections by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food revealed minor defects which were remedied by owners upon representation.

The licence in respect of the slaughterhouse at Moor Farm, Banham, was withheld pending provision of office accommodation for the Meat Inspector.

Details as to destinations of hides, inedible offals, fats, condemned meat etc., were furnished as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Arising from a report of Salmonella infection of meat at an establishment to which Watton Abattoir was a supplier, a comprehensive investigation was carried out at the abattoir, including swabbing of structure, equipment and drainage systems. All tests proved negative.

Plans of proposals to convert a former poultry slaughterhouse, within the curtilage of Watton Abattoir, to a beef slaughterhouse were submitted informally by the owners for comment by the appropriate officer of the Ministry and ourselves.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Four new "Conditional" licences to slaughter were granted. There were no applications for new full licences during the year.

I am of the opinion that the provisions relating to "Conditional" licences could usefully be reviewed in the light of their relevance in modern circumstances. The fact is that newly recruited staff in what are virtually meat factories, seeking entitlement to a better wage-scale, apply to the local authority for licences.

The local authority, conscious that the industry must recruit labour and that this staff must be licenced before they may participate in slaughtering activities, feels obliged to grant licences; relying on the condition (imposed by the Act) that new licences shall slaughter only under supervision by a holder of a current full licence.

Difficulties arise in exercising enforcement of this condition, particularly in large, mechanised, line-dressing, establishments and ultimately the "Conditional" licensee claims entitlement to a full licence on the grounds of experience over a period of time although he may be devoid of most of the necessary skills associated with the hygienic and humane slaughter of animals.

Once licenced, he is free to take up employment in sole charge of slaughtering.

Perhaps the remedy lies in abolition of the "Conditional" licence and the introduction of proper training courses terminating in a kind of "trade test", qualifying for full licence.



## FOOD PREMISES

Sixty-seven visits were made to food premises under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Advice was given in connection with the conversion of a retail shop to a cafe' and relating to the provision of facilities for serving tea at a boutique, both in the parish of Attleborough.

At Watton, construction was completed of a new warehouse, rest room and sanitary accommodation at a multiple grocery store, following representation to the owners concerning the condition of the old premises and lack of amenities. The shop was also converted to self-service at the same time.

## STORAGE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

Two shops in the parish of Attleborough and a cafe' at Watton, were registered in respect of the storage and sale of prewrapped ice cream.

## MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

One new registration of milk distribution premises was granted in the parish of Besthorpe.

## WATER SUPPLIES

Six private supplies were sampled during the year, three boreholes and three wells.

Two well supplies gave unsatisfactory results and the report on the third well supply was awaited at the end of the year.

In one of these cases, at premises situated too far from other properties and the Council's supply mains for an alternative supply to be used, water for drinking and preparation of food was boiled while remedial works to the well were in hand. A subsequent sample was satisfactory.

In the other case in respect of which the Analysts' report stated the water was "totally unfit", arrangements were made for water to be provided from the Council's main.

The Analysts' report on one of the two borehole supplies stated that preliminary indications were that the supply was contaminated and advised boiling pending completion of full analysis. This source, which serves a poultry production unit including two dwellinghouses, was sampled following reports of illness in persons living on the site.

## LEAD POISONING

Copies of the circular, issued by the Ministry of Health, warning of the dangers of lead poisoning arising from the burning and burial of battery casings, were distributed to all scrap metal dealers.

## DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

Two dwellinghouses, one at Merton and one at Besthorpe, were treated for flea infestations.

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

One boarding establishment, at Snetterton, was licenced permitting accommodation of thirty-five dogs.

Premises at Caston, previously licenced for the boarding of dogs only, were additionally licenced for the boarding of not more than six cats.

In both cases an Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. approved the premises.



## PETROLEUM ACTS.

Seven new installations, comprising underground storage tanks and dispensing equipment, were inspected, tested and approved in accordance with the recommendations of the Model Codes of Practice and duly licensed.

In a further case additional underground storage tanks were approved and licensed.

One existing installation which had been out of use was tested, approved and re-licensed.

A petroleum company applied for a licence to dispense petrol to contracted competitors at a motor racing circuit but when referred to their previous correspondence with the Home Office on this topic, they did not pursue their application.

Advice was given in connection with proposed installations in three further cases.

## RODENT CONTROL

Demands on this service continued to be heavy during the year but routine inspection of premises was carried out whenever work on treatments permitted.

The attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that charges for treatment (levied in respect of business premises only) had remained at 6/-d. per man per hour; whereas the current wage was 6/3d. per hour and to that must be added nearly 4/-d. per hour to cover travelling, equipment and materials. It was agreed that no change be made in the charges.

The two operators attended a refresher course organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Details of work undertaken during the year and (in parenthesis) in 1966, are shown in the following table :-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	6,387 (6,358)	805 (785)
2. a. Total number of Properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	2,148 (3,016)	35 (48)
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	1,488 (1,987)	33 (48)
(ii) Mice	156 (143)	8 (7)
3. Total number of Properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	3,532 (3,455)	91 (83)
Number infested by (i) Rats	1,319 (1,289)	13 (8)
(ii) Mice	19 (142)	- (3)

## DRAINAGE OF PREMISES

Work inspected and tested included fourteen drainage schemes to existing properties, eleven of which were connected to the Council's sewers.

Advice was given in eighteen instances, concerning remedial work to defective, existing systems.

## COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

The theme of my recent Annual Reports under this heading cannot be varied in present circumstances. The cost of the service is still greater, the methods of collection and disposal are still unhygienic, the only change being that continued development of housing estates has added to the problems of the service.

Provision of larger vehicles and mechanised equipment for maintenance of dumps adds considerably to the operational costs but little to improvement of the service from the public health standpoint.

Additionally, availability of suitable disposal sites diminishes as the years pass and demands grow for methods of disposal which have not the undesirable characteristics of tipping, controlled or crude.

In the light of these considerations the Norwich branch of the Association of Public Health Inspectors decided to approach the Local Authorities in the Norwich area with a view to setting up a working party to investigate the feasibility of an area scheme of collection and disposal.

This proposal was approved by the Local Authorities concerned and the working party was formed and began its work during the year, at the end of which the county and city planning authorities were brought into the discussions.

The work was continuing in 1968.

## COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF NIGHTSOIL

During the year the parish of Blo'Norton was added to the collection area and the service continued satisfactorily in the twenty-five parishes previously served.

It is recognised that this is a totally non-productive service and one which is of such an undesirable nature that it should be discontinued at the earliest possible moment. The alternative however is the provision of sewerage schemes to serve villages in many of which, where houses are scattered, the cost of providing long lengths of "unproductive" sewer lines would be prohibitive.

My report item on Sewerage and Sewage Disposal shows that the Council has embarked upon the first steps towards obviating the necessity for continuance of the service in some of the parishes where this is a practical proposition.

## SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

One scrap metal dealer was added to the Register during the year.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Maintenance of the public conveniences remained a problem in the face of continued vandalism. At Watton, fittings were damaged and stolen and at Attleborough the flushing cistern and sparge pipes were damaged beyond repair and in both premises, doors and walls were defaced and windows broken.

## COMPLAINTS

Complaints dealt with included the following topics :-

Insanitary premises, defective and overflowing drainage systems, accumulations of manure, smoke nuisances, keeping of pigs and ducks, noise from factory equipment and unsatisfactory transport of foul wastes.

## TALKS TO SCHOOLS

Talks were given to senior pupils of secondary modern schools at Attleborough and Old Buckenham and the pupils from Old Buckenham paid a visit to the sewage disposal works at Watton.



SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

By the end of the year, work on the new Attleborough scheme had advanced to substantial completion as also had major constructional work on the Harling scheme.

Difficulties arising from bad ground conditions at Harling were overcome and the contract proceeded at a very satisfactory speed.

Amendments to the original Attleborough scheme included, provision of larger pumping equipment and rising main to accommodate proposed housing development in the Hargham Road area, omission of two proposed lengths of sewer at Griffin Lane and Victoria Terrace, Queens Road and in substitution for the latter, provision of a new line of sewer to serve properties bounding a cul-de-sac off Queens Road.

Plans were finalised in respect of the New Buckenham scheme and here some 20 yards of damaged existing drain was renewed.

At Watton, sludge drying and disposal remained an almost insoluble problem and certainly would have broken down but for the assistance of a local landowner who provided disposal areas and loaned equipment for removal of sludge.

Following complaints of defective drainage at Griston Road, Watton, a scheme was prepared to extend sewerage to properties in that area.

At Thetford Road pumping station, where the Council agreed to instal new, larger pumps, breakdowns of the existing plant were frequent but fortunately not sufficiently serious to cause major problems.

The spare land at the disposal works was sown with grass seed.

Satisfactory results were returned in respect of final effluent samples from the plant.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Demands on this service continued to be heavy, as in 1966, and the problem of disposal of contents of cesspools remained. Difficulties encountered in drying sludge at the Gt. Ellingham Disposal works (which were reconstructed to deal with night-soil and cesspool contents) restricted the use of the plant for this purpose and disposal on agricultural land had to be resorted to whenever possible.

It is anticipated that with completion of the sewerage schemes at Attleborough and East Harling demands on the service will be reduced sufficiently to relieve the situation at the disposal plant and at the same time, the rate burden imposed by this service.

The following table gives a statistical picture of the work undertaken and details of revenue from chargeable emptyings :-

<u>Private Properties</u>				
<u>Free Emptyings</u>		<u>Chargeable Emptyings</u>		
<u>No. of Emptyings Undertaken.</u>	<u>No. of loads taken out.</u>	<u>No. of emptyings.</u>	<u>No. of loads taken out.</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
1967 450	582	480	734	£ 937. 5s.
(1966) 452	564	542	831	£1,063.10s.
(1965) 348	413	358	574	£ 741. 0s.
(1964) 333	402	402	652	£ 823.15s.
<u>Council Properties</u>				
<u>No. of Emptyings.</u>		<u>No. of loads taken out.</u>	<u>Revenue.</u>	
1967	45	168	£193.	
(1966)	41	194	£215.	
(1965)	30	101	£118.	
(1964)	46	108	£131.	



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Yet again this year it gives me great pleasure to express my appreciation of the loyal service of the outside staff and in particular of the continued support and assistance by Mr. Sheldrake, the Additional Public Health Inspector.

The tolerance and consideration of the Council and the co-operation of its staff is also acknowledged, with gratitude.

*A. T. R. Jones*

Senior Public Health Inspector

WAYLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

WATERWORKS ENGINEER'S REPORT FOR 1967.

The amount of water raised and treated at the department's pumping stations was as follows :-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Amount of Water in Gallons Raised and Treated</u>	<u>Daily Average in Gallons</u>	
		<u>Year 1967</u>	<u>Year 1966</u>
Old Buckenham	38,184,600	104,329	107,683
Riddlesworth	128,019,000	349,778	340,668
Watton	152,071,350	415,495	378,537
Wretham	22,932,400	62,656	60,996
Croxton	1,749,300	4,779	5,026
Southwood	1,411,960	3,857	4,147

The total amount of water raised and treated in the scheme was 344,368,610 gallons, a daily average of some 940,897 gallons. The daily average in the year 1966 was 897,059 gallons.

Extension of mains

Extension to mains have been laid to Messrs. Mickleburgh and Rutland's site, Besthorpe Road, Attleborough.

Connections to Mains Water Supply

141 premises and frms have been connected to the mains water supply during the year, making a total of 5,732 domestic and 1,152 metered supplies.

Regional Water Scheme - Stage V.

The department has continued with the laying of the 10" trunk main from Watton to Attleborough.

Work commenced on the 500,000 gallon High Level Concrete Water Tower at Watton during the year, also on the Waterworks and Attendant's House at Carbrooke.

Water Supply

The following are copies of the Certificates of Analysis of Water received during the year :-

Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Cert. No. T.1468    Lab. No. 3667/W

7th August, 1967.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 11th July, 1967, from Wayland R.D.C.

Marked - Tap in chlorination house, Waterworks, Old Buckenham.

Appearance when received - Clear.

Nature of deposit - Nil.

Colour - Nil.

Odour - Nil.

Reaction - Alkaline pH 9.1

Taste - Satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen    neg. trace

Nitrate Nitrogen 0.1

Albuminoid nitrogen    neg. trace

Nitrite nitrogen nil

Chloride as Cl.        38

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies per ml. in 48 hrs at 37°C - Nil.

Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable No. per 100 ml. - Nil.

OPINION

This water is of very good organic quality and its bacteriological condition is excellent. The pH of the water is rather high and suggests slight over dosage of lime in the softening plant. In our opinion this water is fit for drinking purposes.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric. C. Wood.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 2nd January, 1968 from Wayland R.D.C.

8th January, 1968.

Marked - Crude water and water - Riddlesworth Pumping Stn. Lab. No. 4851/2/W. Cert. No. U.496

The chemical results are stated in parts per million

Mark	Ammon-iacal	Alum-inoid	Nitrogen-Nitrate	Nitrite	Chlorionas Chlorine	Total	HardnessTemp.	Perm.	pH	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37°C 2 days.	Presumptive Coliform Organisms
Crude water	nil	nil	5.0	nil	30	280	225	55	7.4		
	Appearance clear.	Deposit nil.	Colour nil.	Taste satisfactory.	Odour nil.						
Water	nil	nil	4.5	nil	34	130	130	nil	7.6	18	nil
	Appearance clear.	Deposit nil.	Colour nil.	Taste satisfactory.	Odour nil.						

Remarks :- Both these waters are of very good organic quality and the bacteriological condition of the treated water is very satisfactory. The total hardness of the raw water is barely 20° Clark, 16° of which is temporary. The residual hardness of the treated water is 9° Clark, all of which is temporary. In our opinion the treated water is very suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric C. Wood



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 2nd January, 1968 from Wayland R.D.C.

8th January, 1968.

Marked - Crude water and water - Watton Pumping Stn. Lab. No. 4847/8/W. Cert. No. W.494

The chemical results are stated in parts per million

Mark	Ammon- iacal	Album- inoid	Nitrogen Nitrate	Nitrite	Chlorion as Chlorine	Total	Hardness Temp.	Perm.	pH	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37°C 2 days.	Presumptive Coliform Organisms
Crude water	nil	nil	1.4	pr.nil	50	360	290	70	7.5		
	Appearance clear. Deposit nil. Colour nil. Taste satisfactory. Odour nil.										
Water	nil	nil	2.7	nil	50	90	90	nil	7.5	9	nil
	Appearance clear. Deposit nil. Colour nil. Taste satisfactory. Odour nil.										

Remarks :- Both these waters are of very good organic quality, and the bacteriological condition of the treated water is excellent. The untreated water has a total hardness of about 25° Clark, all but 5° of which is temporary. The softening of the water has left a residual hardness of about 6° Clark, all temporary.

In our opinion the treated water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric C. Wood

Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Cert Nos. U.497/8/9    Lab. Nos. 4853/4/5.W

8th January, 1968.

Samples submitted by Wayland R.D.C.

Collected from - as under on 2nd January, 1968.

Mark	Colonies per ml. on		Probable number per 100 ml. Presumptive    E. Coli Type I Coliforms
	24 hrs.	48 hrs.	
Wretham Pumping Stn.	nil	nil	nil
Southwood    "    "	1	30	nil
Croxton       "    "	2	6	nil

Remarks :-    These samples are very satisfactory.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric C. Wood.

